



THE

KNIGHT



VOL. 19, No. 5, #106. The LITHUANIAN Numismatic Association. Frank Passic, EDITOR. May-June, 1997.

A BRIEF SURVEY OF EARLY LITHUANIAN MONEY

[The following is reprinted from the book *Bank of Lithuania* (ISBN 9986-830-01-X) published by the Bank of Lithuania on October 28, 1996]

In prehistoric times, amber and precious furs functioned as money on the territory of present-day Lithuania. In the 10th century they were replaced by silver alloy--silver strips that were used as legal tender over the course of five centuries. In the beginning of the 14th century the use of the Prague grossus was wide-spread in Lithuania and neighboring lands. In the immense state of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, coins from various states were used.

The first Lithuanian coins appeared at the end of the 14th century. The heraldic images of the Vytis--a mounted Knight and the "Gediminaičių stulupai (Columns of Gediminas, the emblem of Grand Duke Gediminas) struck on these coins are still in use today as state symbols.

In the 15th century Vilnius was a center for coin minting. Here, coins of regular shape with inscriptions in the Latin alphabet were manufactured.

Lithuanian numismatists identify the reign of Žygimantas Augustas (1548-1572) as an especially important historic period. At this time a great variety of coins were minted: apart from traditional denarii, groats or three-groats, there were also two-denarii, two, four and six-groat coins and thalers. Lithuanian gold coins appeared in 1547.

LITHUANIAN MONEY AFTER THE LUBLIN UNION

After the creation of the Two-Nation Republic (the Lublin Union, 1569), coins of the commonwealth were struck bearing both the Lithuanian and Polish national emblems. However, coins struck in Vilnius, the Steponas Batoras and Zigmanatas Vaza coins, differed from the rest in that they bore the insignia of Lithuania's treasury and mint. This was the time when large quantities of silver and gold coins and medals were produced. CONTINUED ON PAGE 2...



Lithuanian silver strips and coins of the 14th-16th century



2. A BRIEF SURVEY OF EARLY LITHUANIAN MONEY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1...

In 1627 the mint was closed down. Later, under the rule of Jonas Kazimieras, its activities were renewed and millions of copper shillings were issued.

The Two-Nation Republic did not have a single common treasury: Lithuania had its own currency and there were two separate--Lithuanian and Polish--treasury funds. The work and revenues of the Lithuanian mints were supervised and managed by treasurers--members of the Senate.

THE BEGINNING OF THE BANKING AND CREDIT SYSTEM

In 1768 the Seimas (parliament) decided to establish a state bank of issue ("Bank Polski i Litewski") with the right to issue notes. This idea was put into practice only in 1792. Lithuanian bank notes were supposed to bear the state emblem, the Vytis, and signatures of a representative of the Bank of Lithuania and the bank director.

It was planned that bank offices in Vilnius, Gardinas and Minsk would be opened. However, after the unsuccessful rebellion led by Tadas Kosciuszka against czarist Russia and the 3rd partition of Lithuania and Poland in 1795, Lithuania lost its statehood and the chance to create its own monetary and system.

Upon the abolition of serfdom (1861) in Lithuania, a number of Russian banks were established: Vilnius Stock Agricultural Bank (1872), State Peasants' (1882), and Gentry (1885) banks, Vilnius City Credit Union (1908), Vilnius Private Commercial Bank (1873), Mutual Credit Unions and others.

The nascent credit system was supplemented by early credit co-operation: savings loan funds and credit partnerships. The oldest savings loan company in Lithuania was established in Pabiržė in 1871. These credit institutions were the first to revive their activities in independent Lithuania after the confusion caused by the war.

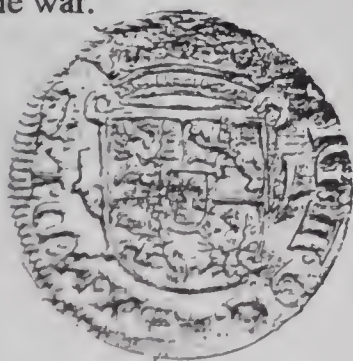


LEFT: 1570 2-denar

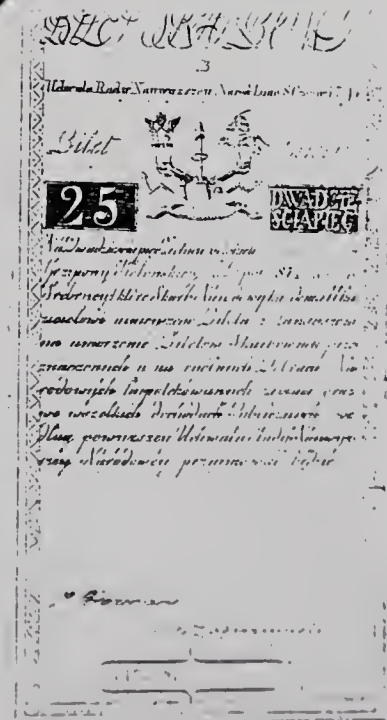
RIGHT: Stanislovas Sabinas, Governor of Vilnius City & Mint, 1590. Portrait by Nicolaus Flensburgensis.



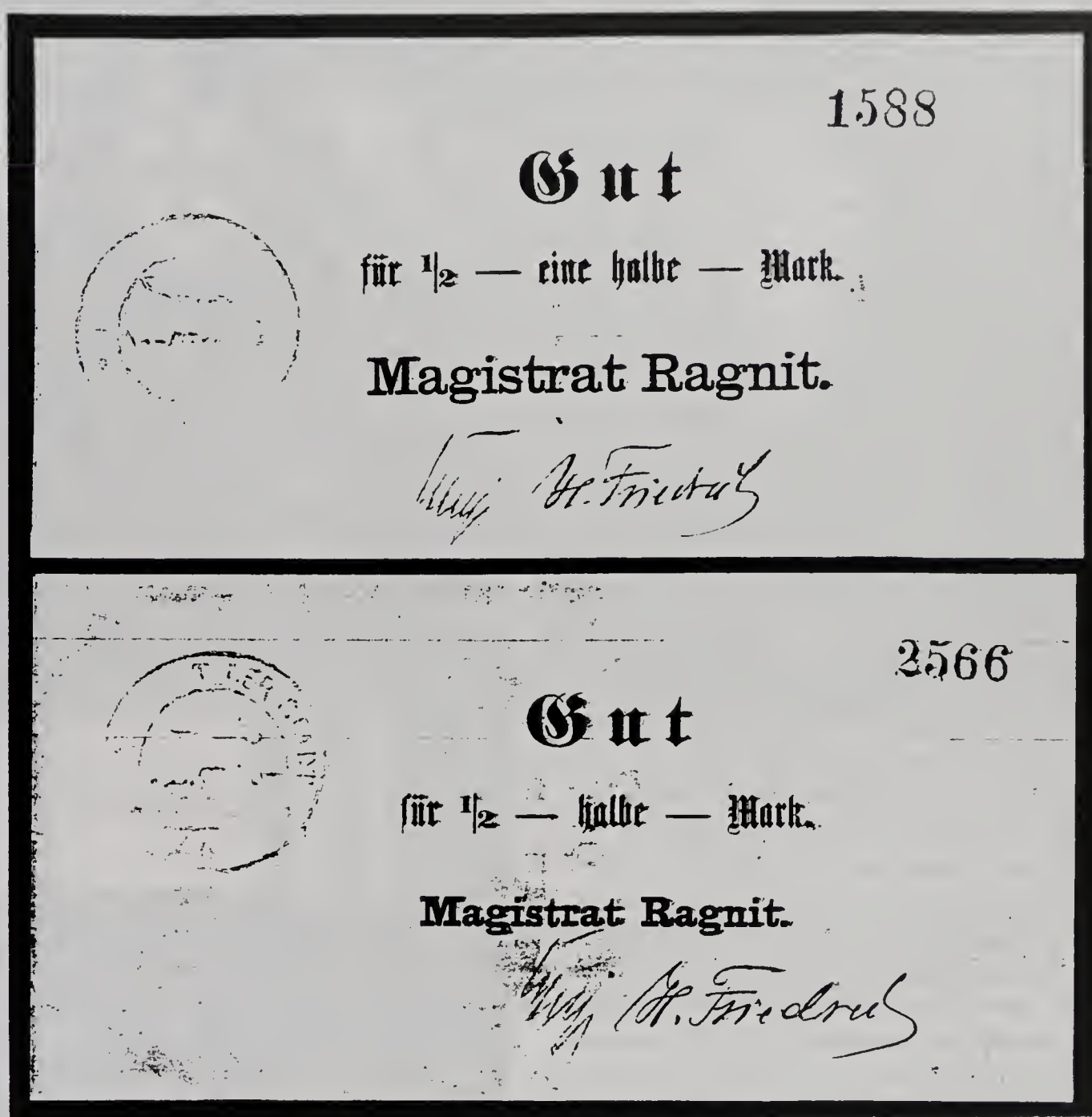
LEFT: A 24-grossus of the 17th century.



RIGHT: A 25-zloty banknote, 1794.



RAGNIT/RAGAINĖ 1/2 MARK NOTES, 1914



The town of Ragnit/Ragainė in Lithuanian Minor (now Neman in the Kaliningrad territory of Russia) is located on the south (left) bank of the Nemunas River, 9 km. east of Tilžė/Tilsit. Historically during the 16-17th centuries, the majority of Ragainė's population was Lithuanian. The author of the first Lithuanian book, Martynas Mažvydas was a minister there. The first issues of *Aušra* (The Dawn) were published in Ragainė in 1886. Other Lithuanian publications were printed here during the Press Ban of the late 19th century when Lithuanian literature was smuggled across the river.

In 1914 the Ragnit government issued a series of notes in the denominations of 1/2, 1, 2, 3 marks. All notes are uniface, measuring 154 x 78 mm., and were printed on white paper, unwatermarked. There were two printings. The first has a larger font reading "Magistrat Ragnit," while the

second type has smaller size lettering. Illustrated at the right is an example of the 1/2 Mark note showing both types. Notice that the first type includes the word "eine," or "one" before the "half," and the second type does not.

The notes contain two signatures, the second of which looks like H. Friedrich. Notes contain a purple hand stamp bearing the city seal/coat-of-arms, which reads, MAGISTRAT DER STADT RAGNIT. A dark-purple 4-digit serial number appears in the upper-right corner.

Although these notes were German in origin, they were used by Lithuanians there in the period just before World War I. If your ancestors were from the Ragnit area, collecting a set of these is a way of celebrating your heritage.

4. ORDER OF GEDIMINAS

[Part of a continuing series on the current orders and decorations of the Republic of Lithuania based upon information supplied by Henry L. Gaidis.]

The Order of Gediminas (Didžiojo Lietuvos Kunigaikščio Gedimino Ordinas) and its corresponding Medal to the Order of Gediminas (Didžiojo Lietuvos Kunigaikščio Gedimino Medalis) were re-established in 1993 copying the pre-war design and ribbon. All 5 grades of the Order with its appropriate nine-pointed silver breast star and the three classes of the medal are currently being awarded by the Lithuanian government. Their badges are virtually identical to the pre-war decorations with the only obvious difference occurring in the red enamel diamond reverse center.

Close examination of the reverse red enamel diamond, bearing the 1918 date, reveals the pre-war crosses utilize a dot to separate the month (II-February) and day (16), while new decorations utilize a hyphen (-) design. In addition, the pre-war cherry red enamel diamond centers area appears to be translucent while the current decoration is a solid fire engine red color enamel. A small hallmark has been noted on the reverse of some badges appearing at the tip of the upper or lower middle sun burst ray.

This decoration has received quite a bit of publicity in the Lithuanian press due to its reported excessive cost. Reports have placed the cost to manufacture one 1st Class Order of Gediminas with its breast star at 2000 Litai (U.S. \$500) to \$1,000 for the breast star alone. No positive information is currently available to confirm such production cost.

New medals for the Order of Grand Duke Gediminas are also being manufactured utilizing their traditional design and ribbon in gold, silver, and bronze class finishes. A well made duplicate, the decoration has only a slightly larger size Duke Gediminas' head, the Iron Wolf's body, and inscription than the original.

The most obvious difference is the omission of the designer's name (Jonas Burba) from the reverse on the new medals. Burbas' name appears just to the

AT RIGHT, TOP: 1993 Reverse of 1st Class Order of DLK Gediminas with breast star. Notice use of hyphen to separate month from day below "1918."

BOTTOM: Close-up of obverse of 1993 DLK Gediminas Medal, 2nd class (silver).





Stanley Balzekas, Jr. receives the 3rd Class Order of Gediminas from Lithuanian President Algirdas Brazauskas on June 18, 1996.

medals. Burbas' name appears just to the right of the Iron Wolf's rear paws on original medals. In addition, two patterns or ribbon have been noted on both the new order and medal. One pattern utilizes a bright canary yellow ribbon with four maroon/brown stripes and the other a golden yellow ribbon with thinner maroon/red stripes.

This decoration has been freely conferred upon Lithuanians and foreigners for their contributions to the Lithuanian nation. At least 120 Order of Gediminas decorations, in various classes, were conferred by President Landsbergis prior to his leaving office. Recipients have been professional Lithuanians from all walks of life, ranging from the Lithuanian Olympic teams participants, to Stanley Balzekas, the President of the Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture in Chicago.

OLD 1991 LITAS NOTES TO BE DESTROYED

[From ELTA, No. 1282, March 28, 1997]

VILNIUS, March 27. The Lithuanian central bank board on Thursday approved an order of destroying worn and out-of-circulation litas notes. The banknotes will be destroyed at the central bank, which as recently acquired equipment especially for this purpose.

Deciding to destroy unusable litas notes would clean up the depositories of the central bank, which presently were stuffed with old litas notes taken out of circulation, according to chairman Reinoldijus Sarkinas. The newly approved order would prevent commercial banks from putting into circulation obviously bad litas notes.

The central bank will take out of circulation litas notes and coins dated 1991. Starting April 1, such notes and coins will be accepted only by the central bank offices in three major Lithuanian cities: Vilnius, Kaunas, and Klaipėda.

Within three years, the central bank has already taken out of circulation almost 99 percent of 10, 20, and 50 litas notes (1991 dated), and 1, 2, and 5 litas coins dated 1991.

LITHUANIAN NUMISMATIC DICTIONARY

By
Jonas K. Karys 36.



English translation by
V.L.G. Matelis

Continued from last issue....

MUŠDINTA MONETA/Hammered Coin. A coin is so named which has been produced manually, by primitive means. For example, from a roughly flattened out metal place (or some other form of metal, with the Russians, out of a wire), there was cut off, frequently unevenly, a chunk of metal, placed upon the bottom die tightened on an anvil, and upon that chunk another die is placed. And through it a strong blow with a hammer is given. Almost everywhere, old coins (excepting those foundered) were struck through the 16th and 17th centuries. Finally, coins so produced were out of style, sooner in some places and later in others, depending on when the new method (first the rotary press) supplanted the old. For instance, England stopped hammering its coins in 1662. Elsewhere, their hammering continued for another hundred years or more, though the system and methods may have improved somewhat.

MUŠTINIS/Hammering. In the Lithuanian folk tongue during the 16th to the 19th centuries generally included: The gulden, taler, the Lithuanian half-kapos of the 16th century, the Polish "timpa," and other thick silver coins. Historical sources speak of the "hammered taler."

NAPOLEONAS/Napoleon. The French 20 franc gold coin, originally struck by Napoleon at the beginning of the 19th century. These and later coins of similar value in gold were there called "Napoleons," and "Napoleondors."

NAUJASIS SIDABRAS/New Silver. A mixture of metals: 40 to 60% copper, 20 to 40% zinc and 10-25% nickel. It is suitable to produce medals and coins. For example, Switzerland struck subsidiary coins in "new silver" in 1850, and Austria did the same in 1915.

NC. This on the ancient Roman coins meant "Noblissimus Casear."

NEBILĖ MONETA/Mute Coin. Is a coin produced without inscription and legend (as is the case with many bracteates of medieval Europe), or there are on it inscriptions which cannot be read. This most often occurs in those imitated coins, where the engraver of their dies was unable to read ancient inscriptions, and didn't know what he was writing.

NEPASKELBTASIS NUMIZMATAS/Unpublished Numismatic Items. A coin, medal or banknote which has never and no where been described or publicized.

NEPILNAVERTĖS MONETOS/Subsidiary Coin. Whose nominal value, established by statute, is greater than the value of the metal in it. This term includes undervalued silver and billon, as well as metal or bronze small change.

NEPRIKLAUSOMOS LIETUVOS PINIGAI/Independent Lithuanian Money. 1. All legal money circulating in German-occupied and later Independent Lithuania's territories from 1915 to 1940 (Darlehnskasse Ost, Ostrubel, Ostmark, the Litas, banknotes and coins). 2. The illustrated, 6 x 9 " format, 256 page book, authored by Jonas K. Karys, and printed in the USA in 1953, which can be found in any library.

NETO SVORIS/Net Weight. A. The real weight of any object, with no additions to hold or carry it. B. The weight of the precious metal (or basic metal) in coins. (See Monetinis metalas/Coin metal)

NEVARTOTA MONETA/Uncirculated Coin. A new coin, not yet placed in circulation, and in such condition as to appear it had just left the mint.

NIKELIS/Nickel. (Symbol Ni in English, and Nickel in German). 1. A grey metal, somewhat darker than silver, recognized and separated from other elements in 1751, a non-rusting metal, resistant to various salts and to the action of acids and lyes. Its series #28, atomic weight 58.69, comparative weight 8.9, melting at 1452 degrees Centigrade. Nickel is used in commerce as an alloy in 3000 other metals, and included in that figure is its use in coin production, joined mostly with copper. Switzerland was the first to strike nickel coins in the middle of the 19th century. It was followed by the U.S., Belgium, Peru, Jamaica, Brazil and other countries, mixing it with copper, 10-20% nickel. Until 1865 the U.S. nickel spread almost

Continued next issue...

A JUBILEE OF THE FIRST LITHUANIAN DUCAT

By Eugenijus Ivanauskas

[From LIETUVOS RYTAS, 4 February 1997. Translated by
K. Paul Zygas]



In 1547, 450 years ago, the First Lithuanian ducat saw the light of day. Its design was based on the example of Hungarian ducats, minted since the 14th century.

The Lithuanian ducat, measuring 22 mm. in diameter and weighing 3.5 grams, was minted from the highest quality gold. One side portrayed Sigismund August III and mentioned his various titles, while the other side displayed his crowned coat of arms which included those of Lithuania, Poland, Kiev, Smolensk, Volhynia and the Sforza family. The encircling inscription stated that the coin was a ducat of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

The Hermitage in Russia, the State Museum in Berlin, and the Art Museum in Vienna hold specimens of this coin.

Valentin Frank, an engraver of German descent working in the Vilnius Mint from 1546 to 1552, designed the 1547 Lithuanian ducat.

Its distribution among numismatic collections in Central Europe indicates that large quantities of Sigismund August III's Lithuanian ducat had been minted. This coin had not been issued to bolster the state's or the ruler's prestige. The ducats were meant to regulate the money and bullion markets.

Lithuania was one of the last countries in Europe to mint ducats, indicating a desire to support its own mint, an important aspect of being integrated into the culture of Europe.

PROFESSIONAL COIN 7. GRADING SERVICE (PCGS) CERTIFIES 4 LITHUANIAN COINS

Nearly all collectors know about "slabbing," where your coins are graded by a professional third party and assigned a numerical value grade, and placed in plastic slabs for permanent storage.

One such grader is the PCGS of P.O. Box 9458 Newport Beach, California 92658. At a recent coin show out of curiosity, I asked to see their "population report" on world coins to see if anyone had sent in any Lithuanian coins for certification.

The answer is: yes! But it was not for some "proof-record" coin of 1925, nor one of the 1938 pattern pieces. Surprisingly, there were three minor denomination 1925-dated coins, and one 1938 10 Litų. Sometimes the cost of getting a coin "slabbed" is a substantial portion of what the coin is worth!

Anyway, here is the list with the assigned grade: 1925 coins: 5 centu MS-65, 20 centu MS-66, 50 centu MS-66 (nice grades!). 1938 10 Litų, MS-58.

COUNTERFEIT 50 LITŲ NOTES APPEAR

[From The Baltics Online Daily News, 10 January 1997]

Counterfeit 1993 50 Litų banknotes have appeared in circulation. The Bank of Lithuania informed that the paper of these counterfeits is stiff with a typical crunching sound. In ultraviolet light, they are dark violet.

The counterfeits are produced by electrographic copying on the banknotes of 1 litas denomination with dyes washed beforehand. Their series and numbers are as follows: QAC 3550611 and QAB 5552648.

Under light the watermarks are seen, but the Vytis is different; it is like that on the 1 litas banknote. The pictures, texts and protective grid on both sides correspond to those of the 20 litų banknote. However the frame of both sides is slightly shifted by 2-3 mm. from each other. Moreover, there is no linear text "Lietuvos bankas" on the left side bottom.

TRANSLATORS NEEDED

Attention everyone who can translate from Lithuanian into English. This editor has a large backlog of numismatic articles which he needs translated for publishing in *The Knight*. These are a variety of sizes, from just a few paragraphs to several pages. These all are important and help make our publication interesting and informative. Out two translators, Aleksandras Radzius and Algirdas Kepalas already have a backlog, so we need more people to help. If you would volunteer your talents in this area, please write this editor in Michigan. Your help would be greatly appreciated!

NEW 50 LITŲ HONORS KARAIMS AND TARTARS



The Bank of Lithuania has issued a .925 silver proof 50 Litų coin to commemorate the 600th anniversary of the settling down of Karaims and Tartars in Lithuania. The coin is 34 mm. in diameter, and weighs 23.3 grams. The coin was designed by Vladas Vidžiūnas.

The obverse features the Vytis emblem in the center, with the legend reading "LIETUVA 1997 50 LITŲ." The rim design on both sides is a decorative flourish.

The reverse features a Karaim on the left and a Tartar on the right, dressed in their medieval armor garb. The legend reads, "KARAIMAI IR TOTORIAI LIETUVOJE. 600 METŲ," which translates, "Karaims and Tartars in Lithuania, 600 Years."

The edge of the coin is inscribed, "LIETUVA, TĖVYNĖ MŪSŲ ***," meaning, "Lithuania, Our Fatherland."

Coins are U.S. \$20 each plus \$4.00 p & h from the Bank of Lithuania, 6 Gedimino Prosp., 2001 Vilnius, Lietuva.

Presented here is a very interesting brochure promoting the coin, which contains a history of the Karaims and Tartars in Lithuania:

Karaims and Tartars in Lithuania –

600 *years*

In 1397 the Grand Duke of Lithuania Vytautas brought with him to Lithuania many Tartar families and about 400 Karaims from the steppes, stretching along the Don and Volga rivers, and from the Crimea in 1398. These years are considered to be the beginning of settling down of the two Turk Kipchak ethnic groups in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (GDL). Karaims profess the Karaim faith, which emerged in the 8th century as a reaction to the rabbinical Talmud and had been formed under the

influence of Islam and Arabic philosophy. Karaims acknowledge only the Old Testament and pray in kenesses, their houses of worship, still functioning in Trakai and Vilnius. They use the Hebrew language in religious and scientific literature, and in daily life the Karaim language, which developed on the basis of the Hazar and Polove languages in the 9-10th centuries, is used. There are three dialects of the Karaim language: Trakai, Galitch-Lutsk and Crimea.



A Tartar Master of troopers, 17th century

Karaims mainly lived in Trakai. In 1441 Kazimieras Jogailaitis, the King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania, granted it the Magdeburg rights. Karaims enjoyed personal freedom, rights for trading and travelling by land or sea. The Karaim community used to elect vaitas, the senior of community, who judged Karaims and administered community affairs. He was only responsible to the ruler of Lithuania. Karaim warriors served as his personal guardians and protected the Trakai castle. Civilians served as clerks and translators of the Grand Duke, some of them cultivated land or earned their living by practising handicrafts and trading.

After the third partition of the united state of Poland and Lithuania in 1795 Karaims preserved their individual and religious freedom. They had independent Spiritual Authority, directed by the senior priest - hakhan. Administrative officers, tradesmen, men of letters, other educated people were rather numerous among Karaims.

In the period between the two world wars Karaims experienced a national rebirth.

In 1924-1939 they were publishing a magazine "Mysl Karaimska" ("Karaim thought") in Vilnius, and in 1934-1939 a magazine "Onarmach" ("The Rebirth") was published in Panevėžys. In 1932 a Society of Supporters of Karaim History and Literature was founded and the Karaim museum was opened. In 1936 a religious Union of Karaims was established. In 1988 a Society of Lithuanian Karaim Culture under the Lithuanian Cultural Fund began its activities. Since 1995 a religious Community of Lithuanian Karaims has been existing. At present about 300 Karaims are living in Lithuania.

Tartars have been professing Islam since 13th century and are following its Sunni branch. Their religious life runs in the jammyats - religious communities governed by the priest - Mullah, elected by the community. Tartars pray in mosques, the Muslim houses of worship. Nowadays mosques are functioning in Kaunas, Nemežis, Raižiai and in the Keturiasdešimt totorių village (village of Forty Tartars). Tartars used dialects of Turk Kipchak languages, but they lost their mother tongue in

the 16th century. In religious and secular literature, written in Arabic characters, the Byelorussian and Polish languages are used, while in daily life Tartars speak Slavonic, and from the 20th century - Lithuanian. Tartars settled down in Lithuania as war prisoners or émigrés or the Golden Horde. Their main settlements - villages of Tartars and farmsteads - were concentrated around Alytus, Ašmena, Kaunas, Kreva, Naugardukas, Trakai and Vilnius. Tartars received estates from the rulers of Lithuania for service in the Army, where they served under separate flags as draftees or as troopers in the cavalry of the regular army. They also served under the family Colours of noblemen, i.e. the Radvila, were appointed as messengers and translators in the diplomatic service of the Grand Duke. Tartar landowners were given rights and freedom equal to



The Tartar mosque in the Keturiasdešimt Totorių (Forty Tartars) village

those of the Lithuanian gentry, but Tartars could not participate in the political life of the state. Tartars dwelling in towns usually lived in separate parts of town, called "Tartar outskirts" and were engaged in market-gardening, carting, leather and jewellery crafts.

In the 19th century the belonging of Tartars to the gentry was officially confirmed. Many Tartars became famous for their distinguished military and civil service.

In the period between the two world wars, Tartars, like Karaims, took part in the national rebirth movement. In 1923 a Tartar Society was established in Kaunas (later renamed into Kaunas Muslim Society). In 1925, in Vilnius, Muslims confession was announced to be autocephalous: the Muslim Religious Union and Muftiat were founded and the chief priest - Mufti was elected. In the same year the Tartar Culture and Education Union began its activities. It was publishing a scientific edition "Rocznik Tatarski" ("Tartar Chronicle") and magazine "Życie Tatarskie" ("Tartar Life").

In 1988 a Society of Lithuanian Tartar Culture under the Lithuanian Culture Fund was set up. In 1995 the Union of Lithuanian Tartar Communities was formed.

At present about 6000 Tartars are living in Lithuania.

BANK OF LITHUANIA

Information by telephone No (370 2) 22 47 90



The coins are minted at the Mint of Lithuania



Khadyg Seraia khan Shapshal (1873-1961) - Karaim hakhan, philologist, orientalist



LETTERS

In response to the appeal in the November-December issue for recollections as to how members began collecting Lithuanian materials, I have this short submission:

Being of Lithuanian descent on my father's side, I have always been interested in those things related to our culture and history. The period of that history that has most captured my attention was the medieval period, the time of the Grand Dukes and their vigorous expansion. However, as the coins are often of great rarity, small size, possess weakly cut designs, and are almost always badly struck, one rarely sees them offered to the extent that, as an example, the English hammered coinage is. Thus, not being aware that these coins existed, I started collecting them rather late, sometime in 1992 or 1993.

While I cannot claim to have many of these early and very important Lithuanian coins, those I do have, I prize. The coin I love the most is a silver denar struck by Kazimieras, probably at Trakai or Vilnius, sometime after 1451. This very small thin coin features on its obverse a Cyrillic letter "K" in the center of the device commonly called the Columns of Gediminas.

The reverse features a mounted rider holding a raised sword, while galloping to the right. The reverse is not enclosed within a beaded circle as most examples are. This reverse is so sharply struck that a "ghost" of the design appears in the midst of the obverse, obscuring the design somewhat. Although by no means is this coin one of the earliest from Lithuania, it is still a wonderful and fascinating part of our dynamic and important history. To collect a coin like this one is to touch a little bit of that history first hand.

--William S. Bubelis, Seattle, WA.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: We encourage our readers to share information about how they began collecting Lithuanian numismatic material, or about some special item in their collection. We'll be looking for your letter.]

WANT ADS

HAVE FOR SALE OR TRADE: 1991 Mint Sets (2), 1993 10 Litu Darius-Girenas; 1993 10 Litu Papal visit; 1994 10 Litu Song Festival; 1995 10 Litu World Sports Games. Kenneth K. Humphreys, 1168 Hidden Lake Drive, Granite Falls, NC 28630.

WANTED: Picture postcards of Lithuania, Klaipeda/Memel district, pre-1941 only. Also books and pamphlets (in English language) on Lithuanian history, pre-1941. J. R. Greene, 33 Bearsdon Road, Athol, Mass. 01331.

WANTED: Silver and gold bars, "kapos," the first Lithuanian coins to c. 1495. Also later coins in excellent quality, errors, variegates, high values (talers and ducats). Olle Holden, Junkergatan 37, S-126 53 Hagersten, SWEDEN.

SELLING: My Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, and USSR telephone tokens. \$3.00 each, up to 20 different cities represented, mostly in the USSR. Victor Zilaitis, 2018 Heathfield Circle, Sun City Center, FL 33573.

FOR SALE: Capital plastic Lithuanian coin holders for 1925-36-38 14 coin set. \$35 each. Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture, 6500 S. Pulaski Road, Chicago, IL 60629.

FOR SALE: One of our LNA members is selling portions of his Lithuanian banknote collection and has asked me to take these on as consignment. Several major Lithuanian notes are included, including the 1922 50 and 100 litu, a 500

litu, etc. A great way to complete or start your Lithuanian banknote collection. If you are interested, write me for a listing.

Examples include: A complete Memel/Klaipeda Pick 1-7 1922 note set in UNC (7 notes), either a) sculptured chain, or b) contoured chain watermark variety (where applicable) set. \$200 set. A great "exhibit quality" set!

Complete 7-note Ost-rubel 1916 set, Pick R-120-126 in XF-UNC (no varieties). \$200. A great "exhibit quality" set!

Complete 8-note Ost-mark 1918 set XF-UNC, Pick R-127-134, \$270.00. A great "exhibit quality" set!

Also: Poland, 1794 5 Zlotych Pick A1, XF \$50. 1794 25 Zlotych, Pick A3, AU \$70. Both notes have the typical cut at top text.

What are you looking for? Send me your "Want" list. Frank Passic, 900 S. Eaton St., Albion, Michigan 49224.

THE KNIGHT, Volume 19, No. 5, Issue #106. The official publication of the Lithuanian Numismatic Association.

Aleksandras Radzius, Baltimore, MD, DIRECTOR. Frank Passic, Albion, Michigan, EDITOR.

Subscription/membership: A donation of \$15 or more for Volume 19 (5 issues). Write: Lithuanian Numismatic Association, P.O. Box 22696, Baltimore, MD 21203.

EDITOR'S ADDRESS: Frank Passic, 900 S. Eaton St., Albion, MI 49224.

FOR BACK ISSUES: Write: Sarunas Mingela, 46707 Stratford Court, Northville, MI 48167.

The LNA is a member of the American Numismatic Association C-117903.

THIS ISSUE CONCLUDES VOLUME 19. VOLUME 20 WILL BEGIN WITH THE SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER ISSUE. HAVE A HAPPY SUMMER!



Dealer in
Quality Rare Coins



Karl Stephens, Inc.

Karl Stephens
President

Post Office Box 458
Temple City, Ca. 91780

ANA 57209
818-445-8154



DMITRY MARKOV

COINS & MEDALS

- * Ancient
- * Medieval
- * Islamic
- * Russian

(212) 385-8661
FAX (212) 349-1743

P.O. BOX 950
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10272